eries and social clubs; but there is no such avowed object on the part of its friends. The only question legitimately or directly involved in the consideration of the bill is that of public policy. That question should be approached in ne narrow spirit, and should be determined with a due and proper regard for all the interests affected.

LIQUOE TRAFFIC SHOULD BE REGULATED. That the liquor traffic should be regulated and restricted is conceded by all except those who believe in entire prohibition. It is believed by those who oppose this measure that this regulation can best be accomplished through an excise law fair and reasonable in its provisions, but agorously enforced. The fact should be recognized that our population in many localities is cosmopolitan in its character and that the habits and tastes of the people freatly differ. No law should be passed which cannot well be enforced or is so unpopular that it will inevitably be successfully sysded. High license of itself will not necessarily prevent the cylis of intemperance. It may not produce a much greater revenue, even if that is so very desirable. It may create a monopoly in the liquor business by consonitating it in the hands of a few dealers, and thereby crush out those of ordinary means; but the benign results anticipated from it in the promotion of the cause of temperance will not be realized.

CRITICISING THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

CRITICISING THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS. It is unfortunate that the bill was made a partisan leasure before any opportunity was afforded for its dis-ussion in either house. With scarcely an exception, very amendment tended to render the bill more moderate and consistent was uncerementously voted down. I realize that there is great clamor from sertain quarters in behalf of the measure and that much industry and energy have een displayed in manufacturing public opinion in its preing the provisions of the present excise law and in in-ucing Boards of Excise in various parts of the State to avail themselves of the opportunity to increase their license fees under such law, something practical would almost undoubtedly have been accomplished. This opportunity is still open, under the existing excise law. Boards of tse have the legal right to require a license fee in all cities of \$250 and in all villages and towns of \$150, and if public sentiment in any locality in the State demands a higher license than the local board is now accustomed to arge, such sentiment ought to be able to secure that crease under the law as it stands. With the exception of a few localities in the State, the maximum license fees now allowed by law are not exacted, and hence, even from the point of view of the "bigh license" advocates, the pressing necessity of this bill is not apparent. The egislature should only fix reasonable limits, leaving each callty the privilege of determining within such limits sether the license should be more or less. If local public ntiment will not sustain the increase permitted by the sitrarily interfere to increase the fes, which are and ould be mainly a matter of local concern.

I appreciate the growing soutiment in favor of requiring higher license fees and of throwing around the liquor traffic more restraints, and am desirous of respecting such sentiment as well as in every proper way co-operating with it, but I cannot consistently give my assent to an unreasonand extreme measure, which bears intrinsic evidence of its lack of careful preparation and of its want of judicious consideration. DAVID B. HILL.

"PASS IT OVER THE VETO." Immediately after the reading of the message Mr. Crosby said: "I move that this bill become a law, notwithstanding the Governor's veto. This ssage does not rise to the dignity of a Governor. In the first place, he says that this bill does not amend the general excise law. In fact we have no general excise law. There is the general law of 1857 and 1870, and the Civil Damage act. This is the weakest and silliest message that we have had to listen to."

Mr. Sheehan took the floor and tried to defend the Governor. It was a hard task that he had, and his speech was made up mainly of abuse of the Republicans for advocating high license, and he repeated his old charge that the bill was passed merely to put the Governor in a hole.

Mr. Ainsworth followed him in one of the best speeches of the session. This is what he said : Mr. Speaker, I desire to take a little hand in the neutrals of this wedding of Democracy and free rum. I want to speak to the press; I want the people to know the record that the two parties are making up on this tion, the record they always have made upon it. question, the record they always have made upon it. The Civil Damage law was passed by Republican votes, and opposed by Democratic votes. The Metropolitan Excise law was passed by Republican votes and was afterward annulled and repealed by Democratic votes. The law which has been placed upon our statute books teaching the effects of alcoholic liquors upon the system was passed by Republican votes and was opposed by solid personal by the personal beautiful the person periodratic votes. All through these years the periodratic party has been hugging to its bosom the wine glass and the demijohn, just as they did hug for years and years that other mistake of recent history—the question of slavery. Mr. Speaker, just as certain as upon that rock of moral reform they were split and were lest, just so certain are they going to be lost upon this issue; for with a broader intelligence and a higher civilization and a broader Christianity and a nobler manhood the people of this State are awakening to the evils of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. Speaker, I raise now the voice of alarm for my

Democratic friends, that as they hugged slavery until they were lost, they are to hug free rum until lost. My Democratic friends may hang to the delusion of free rum until they learn that it is too late, that the progressive people of this State are against them on that I am proud of the record of my party to-day, and setsmed of the record of the Demogratic party a its allies, its assistant Democrats, who by divulging a party secret, if it ever had existed, and revealing it to our Democratic leader, attempted to aid them. But ft was not a party secret, for the statement of the gentleman from Erie that this bill never would pass if it had not been for a lurking hope that it would be vetoed by the Gevernor is not a correct statement, and as a member of

ast caucus I know that it was never made.

I hope, Mr. Speaker, that the motion of the gentleman om New-York will prevail, or if not, I hope that every Republican in this House, for the good of his party and the good of his country and his own personal manhood, will stand up and vote "Aye" upon this measure.

Mr. Husted said , This bill was not drawn by a Republican. It was drawn by representative men in the City of New-York without regard to party. It was drawn in response to the demand of public sentiment. I believe that if the Democratic party in the Senate and Assembly had not opposed the measure in a body, the Governor would have signed it. I believe that the veto was in response to the Democratic party.

Mr. Crosby did not renew his motion, and the bill with the message was laid on the table.

TO HOLD A MEDICO-LEGAL CONGRESS. At the May meeting of the Medico-Legal Society last night in the Hotel Buckingham, Professor E. P. Thwing, M. D., read a paper on "The Physical, Psychic, Social and ors of our Civilization Involved in Inebriety." Other papers were read which had been communicated re-spectively by Daniel L. Brinton, of Baltimore, and by Dr. w. T. Parker, of Newport. The president announced that in response to his recent efreular letter to 500 prominent n response to his recent circular the country, suggesting awyers and physicians throughout the country, suggesting a National organization of the Medico-Legal Society, 121 how members, including twenty-seven directors of insane asylums, had already enrolled themselves; and the society roted to hold an International Medico-Legal Congress in this city in June, 1889.

INDICTED FOR THE MURDER OF LILLA HOYLE. Worcester, Mass., May 9 (Special).—The Worcester County Grand Jury to-day in a special session convened for the express purpose found indictments for nurder against Dixon R. Cowie and Thomas B. McQuade for the murder of Lilia Hoyle. The chief testimony before them was that of Alice Hoyle, sister of the murdered woman.

Health

PURIFYING THE BALLOT.

ADVANCING THE ELECTORAL REFORM BILL ORDERED TO A THIRD READING IN THE SENATI WITH THE AID OF TWO DEMOCRATS.

Albany, May 8.—A majority of the Democratic Sen-ators, true to the instinct of members of the Demo-cratic party, opposed to-day Assemblyman Saxton's bill to prevent bribery at the polls, or, as it is sometimes known, the "Electoral Reform bill." measure is well known. It provides that the State shall supply all the ballots used on election day. This would prevent the fraudulent "bunching" of ballots, by which thousands of voters are led to vote ansuspectingly for different candidates than they desire to elect to office. It also provides that the selection and depositing of a ballot shall be done in secret at the polling place; thus preventing a horde of workers at no polls from influencing or intimidating voters.

The Committee on General Laws have had the bill

under consideration for several days, and the Lemocratic Senators apparently thought that they could delay action on the measure till the Legislature adjourned. However, to-day Senator Arnold, chairman of the committee, moved that it should be discharged from the further consideration of the bill. Senators Ives and Cantor wildly opposed any action on the bill, loudly declaring that such an important measure should have long and careful consideration. Senator Arnold said that they plainly desired to kill the bill and pressed his motion, which was finally adopted by a large ma-

Senator Erwin, for the Republicans, then moved that the bill should be ordered to a third reading. More opposition was made by the Democrats. Senator Cantor complained that proper amendments to the bill had been rejected by the Republican Assemblymen.

Two Democrats, Linson and McNaughton, refused to follow the lead of Mr. Cantor, and voted with the Republicans to order the bill to a third reading. This may be regarded as a sign that the malign influence of David B. Hill over the Democratic party is beginning to pass away as his fortunes decline. Assemblyman Bagley induced nine other Democrats to disregard the advice of Mr. Hill's mouthplees in the Assembly-Mr. Shechan-and to vote for the Electoral Reform bill; and now Senators Linson and McNaughton took the same line

took the same line.

Every Republican present voted to order the bill to a third reading. The vote was as follows:

Yeas-Arnold, Deane, Erwin, Hawkins, Hendricks, Kellogg, Lewis, Linson, Laughlin, Low, McNaughton, O'Connor, Robertson, Russell, Sloan, Sweet, Van Cott, Vedder, Walker, Worth-20.

Nays-Cantor, Foley, Ives, Langbein, Murphy, Pierce, Reilly, Stadler-8.

senator Cantor then said that when the bill should be up for a finel reading he should offer the follow-

Schator Cantor then said that when the bill should come up for a final reading he should offer the following amendment to it:

"Any candidate for any office voted for at any general or special election held in this State or any division thereof shall be and is hereby required within sixty days after such election to transmit by mail to and have filed in the office of the Secretary of State and in the office of the Clerk of the County within which such candidate resides a full, true and faithful account or return, with the detailed particulars thereof of all expenses incurred by such candidate or on his behalf, relating both to his nonlination to such office and to the election, whether general or special as aforesaid. Such detailed accounts or returns shall be duly verified by the candidate before any person authorized to administer oaths, and a false account or return shall be perjury and punishable as such."

This is an excellent amendment, but it cannot be accepted now without imperilling the bill, which if amended in any particular must be returned to the Assembly. The Republican Senators Intend to pass the bill as it came from the Assembly CEILING.

THE ASSEMBLY CEILING.

The Senate Finance Committee reported favorably to-day the bill of the Assembly appropriating \$350,-000 for repairing the Assembly Chamber, taking down the stone ceiling and replacing it with a wooden one, and repairing the rooms under the Assembly Chamber. The Finance Committee have reduced the appropria-tion \$62,000 by cutting off the sum for the repair of the "golden corridor."

SHEA'S AFRICAN CHURCH BILL Mr. Shea's African Church bill was again defeated in the Assembly this morning. It is remarkable how hard this Democratic Assemblyman has worked for this church and to what ends he has gone to get this measure through. But when it is understood that any number of defunct corporations, or corporations unable to proceed because of defects in their charter would be resurrected by this bill, Mr. Shea's enthusiasm is explained. Originally the bill bore the ear marks of cable railway lawyers, but when it was amended so as to exclude the New-York Cable Railway Company, the proposition arose that the company could change its name. General Husted moved an amendment that this law should not apply to railway companies in cities of over 1,000,000 inhabitants. Mr. Shea moved the previous question, but the bill failed to receive votes enough to pass it and it was laid aside.

Immediately after the afternoon session began, Mr. Shea introduced a true, simon-pure bill relieving the church, and it was passed.

RELIEVING BROOKLYN ELEVATED ROADS. in the Assembly this morning. It is remarkable

RELIEVING BROOKLYN ELEVATED ROADS.

The Wafer bill, to untangle the snarl into which the Inion and Kings County Elevated Railroads have fallen was up again this morning, and amended so fallen was up again this morning, and amended so that it satisfied all but six members of the Assembly. The bill new applies only to Brooklyn, and in its present form prevents the taking away of charters from companies that have one mile of road already built but have not followed in details the strict plan of construction as laid down in their charters. It also makes good the taking of Adams-st. In that city by the Union Elevated Company.

THE TRUST BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY. mittee. Mr. Ainsworth moved to discharge the com-mittee from further consideration of it. Assembly-man Morgan thereupon took up a new role, that of objector. Few could understand Mr. Morgan's actions or the reason for them. He stood in the pit tearing the air and shouting until the Speaker called him to order. On a vote the committee was ordered to re-port the bill to-morrow morning.

OVERPAYMENTS TO THE SCHOOL FUND. Mr. Morgan's bill empowering the Controller to adjust county claims for overpayments to the School Fund passed the Assembly.

MAY CHANGE THEIR ROUTES. The Senate passed this afternoon Assemblyman Eurus's bill authorizing the suburban rapid transit

railroads to change their routes. INCREASING SALARIES. The Senate received from the Assembly the bill of Mr. Roesch increasing to \$15,000 annually the salaries

of Surrogate Ransom, Recorder Smyth, City Judge Cowing, and Judges Martine and Gildersleeve, of the Court of General Sessions. Upon motion of Senator Murphy, the bill was ordered to a third reading. THE HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE.

The Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation reported for consideration Assemblyman Greene's bill chartering a corporation to construct a great railway bridge across the Hudson River from New-York to Jersey City.

NEW-YORK "NORMAL COLLEGE." The Senate passed Senator Cantor's act changing the Normal School of New-York into a "Normal Colloge." The bill, however, was made permissive and not mandatory in character. It will not go into effect, therefore, unless the authorities of New-York so de-

DEFEAT OF THE COUNTY PLAN. Assemblyman Yates's bill for the employment of State Prison convicts on the "County Plan" system was defeated in the Senate, receiving only sixteen votes in its favor, when seventeen are required.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

nate confirmed the nominations of Hiram Calkins, the veteran newspaper correspondent, and Gen-eral Henry A. Barnum as Port Wardens of New-York.

A MILLION FOR THE CONVICTS. The Senate passed Senator Sweet's bill appropriating #1,000,000 to employ the State Prison convicts on the "State Account" plan.

Strength

Results from the use of Ayer's Sarsa- To endure the wear and tear of life, sucparilla. It assists digestion, makes cossfully, demands an unfailing supply good blood, and restores wasted tissues. of pure, vigorous Blood. Marvelous are Hence, the priceless value of this med-icine to invalids, convalescents, and all Ayer's Sarsaparilla — the best and who have overtaxed any of the bodily most popular of all blood medicines.

who have overtaxed any of the bodily functions.

"About four years ago, I was taken down with nervous prostration. Mind and body seemed to have given out together. Doctors prescribed for me, but without avail, and at last I repolived to try the rirtues of Ayer's Sarsaparills. Idid to, and before I had finished the first bottle, I felt a decided change for the better. I continued the use of this medicine, until now I can scarcely believe that I ever had been sick."—Mrs. C. Kennedy, 787 Pacific st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I suffered for years from a low constant of the blood and general dealth."

"I find Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was constantly confined to my bed; since using this medicine, I am able to walk two or three miles at a time. I am 64 years of age."—Mrs. Sarsaparilla. I was constantly confined to my bed; since using this medicine, I am able to walk two or three miles at a time. I am 64 years of age."—Mrs. Sarsaparilla to be an admirable remedy for the cure of blood diseases. I prescribe it, and it does the work every time."—E. L. Pater, M. D., Manhattan, Kanasa.

admirable remedy for the cure of blood diseases. I prescribe it, and it does the work every time."—E. L. Pater, M. D., Manhattan, Kansas. "I suffered for years from a low condition of the blood and general debility, with severe pains in the back and shoulders. I have been greatly helped by a few bottles of

Ayer's Sar saparilla.

saparilla, and take every opportunity to speak of my cure to those who are ardicted as I was."—W. P. Stearns, 9
Free st., Portland, Me.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Aver & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price 61; six, 85. Worth 65 a bottle.

INGERSOLL ON CONKLING.

THE MEMORIAL ADDRESS AT ALBANY.

THREE THOUSAND PERSONS TURNED AWAY PROM THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

IEX TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUTAL!

Albany, May 9.—At least 3,000 people were turned away from the Academy of Music, where Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll delivered the memorial address in honor of Roscoe Conking. The building will seat between 4,000 and 5,000, and by 8 o'clock it was packed. Many prominent persons from out of town who got Academy late were turned away. General Henry W. Slocum was one of these, and Colonel Murphy suffered a like disappointment. Colonel Ingersoll spoke for nearly three-quarters of an hour. This is his speech in full:

Rescoe Conkling-a great man, an orator, a statesman, a lawyer, a distinguished citizen of the Republic, in the renith of his fame and power has reached his journey's end; and we are met, here in the city of his birth, to pay trib use to his worth and work. He earned and held a proud position in the public thought. He stood for independence, for courage, and above all for absolute integrity, and his name was known and honored by many millions of his fel-

The literature of many lands is rich with the tribute that gratifude, admiration and love have paid to the great and honored dead. These tributes disclose the character of nations, the ideals of the human race. In them we find the estimates of greatness—the deeds and lives that chal-lenged praise and thrilled the hearts of men.

In the presence of death, the good man judges as he would be judged. He knows that men are only fragments—that the greatest walk in chadow, and that faults and failures mingle with the lives of all.

In the grave should be buried the prejudices and passions born of condict. Charlie should held the scales in

sions born of conflict. Charity should hold the which are weighed the deeds of men. Peculiarities, traits born of locality and surroundings—these are but the dust of the race—these are accidents, drapery, clothes, fashions, that have nothing to do with the man except to hide his character. They are the clouds that eling to mountains. Time gives us clearer vision. That which was merely local fades away. The words of envy are forgotten, an local rades away. The words of envy are forgetten, and all there is of sterling worth remains. He who scalled a partisan is a patriot. The revolutionist and the outlaw are the founders of nations, and he who was regarded as a scheming, selfish politician becomes a statesman, a philosophor, whose words and deeds shed light.

Fortunate is that nation great enough to know the great.

When a great man dies—one who has nobly fought the battle of a life, who has been faithful to every trust, and battle of a life, who has been fatterin to each who has
uttered his highest noblest thoughts—ene who has
stood proudly by the right in spite of lear and tauns,
neither stopped by fee nor swerved by friend—in honoring
him, in speaking words of praise and love above his duss,
we pay a tribute to ourselves. How poor this werld would we pay a tribute to ourselves.

we pay a tribute to ourselves. How poor this wild would be without its graves, without the memories of its mighty dead. Only the voiceless speak forever.

Intelligence, integrity and courage are the great pillars that support the State. Above all, the citizens of a free nation should honor the brave and independent man—the man of stainless integrity, of will and intellectual force. Such men are the Atlases on whose niighty shoulders rest the great fabric of the Republic. Flatterers, oringers, the great labric of the Republic. Flatterers, eringers, crawlers, time-servers are the dangerons citizens of a democracy. They who gain appliance and power by pandering to the mistakos, the prejudices and passions of the multitude, are the enemies of liberty.

THE STATESMAN-THE POLITICIAN.

When the intelligent submit to the clamor of the many, When the intelligent submit to death of the analysis anarchy begins and the republic reaches the edge of chaos. Medicerity, touched with ambition flatters the base and calumniates the great, while the true patrict, who will do neither, is often sacrificed. In a government of the people a leader should be a teacher—he should carry the torch of truth. Most people are the slaves of habit-followers of custom-believers in the wisdom of the past-and were it not for brave and splendid souts, "the dust of antique time would lie unswept, and mountainous error be too highly heaped for truth to overpoor." Custom is a prison,

highly heaped for truth to overpose. Consider the highly heaped for the heaped ago were dust, the keys of which are in the keeping of the dead.

Nothing is grander than when a strong, intrepld man breaks chains, levels walls and breaks the many-headed mob like some great cliff that meets and mocks the innum-

erable billows of the sea.

The politician hastens to agree with the m insists that their prejudice is patriotism, that their ig-norance is wisdom;—not that he loves them, but because he loves himself. The statesman, the real reformer, its out the mistakes of the multitude, attacks the prejudices of his countrymen, laughs at their follies, denounces their cruelties, enlightens and enlarges their denounces their crueines, enightens and enlarges tactifunds and educates the conscience—not because he loves himself, but because he loves and serves the right and wishes to make his country great and free.

With him defeat is but a spur to further effort. He who refuses to stoop, who cannot be bribed by the promise of success, or the fear of failure—who walks the high-

way of the right, and in disaster stands erect, is the only victor. Nothing is more despicable than to reach

only victor. Rotating is more depleted and the victor fame by crawling,—position by cringing.

When real history shall be written by the truthful and the wise, these men, these kneeders at the shrines of chance and fraud, these brazen idols worshipped once as gods, will be the very food of scorn, while those who hore the burden of defeat, who carried and kept their bore the burden of defeat, who earlied and kept their self-respect, who would not bow to man or men for place or power, will wear upon their brows the laurel mingled with the oak.

Roscoe Conkling was a man of superb courage. He

The Arneld Trust bill came down from the Senate this morning and was referred to the Judiclary Committee. Mr. Ainsworth moved to discharge the committee which bears the consequences of the course pursued without complaint. He was charged with the complaint. proud. The charge was true-he was proud. His knees were as inflexible as the "unwedgable and gnarled cak," but he was not vain. Vanity rests on the opinion of others-pride, on our own. The source of vanity is from without—of pride, from within. Vanity is vane that turns, a willow that bends, with every breeze—pride is the oak that defles the storm. One is cloud—the other rock. One is weakness—the other strength.

HIS ENTRY INTO PUBLIC LIFE. This imperious man entered public life in the dawn This imperious man entered public are in the dawn of the reformation—at a time when the country needed men at pride, of principle and courage. The inattu-tion of slavery had poisoned all the springs of power. Before this crime ambition fell upon its knees—politi-cians, judges, clergymen, and merchant-princes bowed low and humbly, with their hats in their hands. The real friend of man was denounced as the enemy of his

real friend of man was denounced as the chemy of his country—the real enemy of the human race was called a stateman and a patriot. Slavery was the bond and pledge of peace, of union, and National greatures. The temple of American liberty was finished—the auction-block was the corner-stone.

It is hard to conceive of the utter demoralization, of the political blindness and immorality, of the patriotic dishonesty, of the crucity and degradation of a people who supplemented the incomparable Declaration of Independence with the Fugitive Slave law. Think of the homograd statesman of that ignoble time who wallowed in dependence with the Fugitive Slave law. Think of the homored statesman of that ignoble time who wallowed in this mire and who, decorated with dripping fith, received the plaudits of their fellow-men. The noble, the really patriotic, were the victims of mobs, and the shameless were clad in the robes of office. But let us speak no word of blame-let us feel that each one acted according to his light-according to his darkness.

At last the conflict came. The hosts of light and takeness recovered to meet upon the fields of war. The

darkness prepared to meet upon the fields of war. The question was presented, Shall the Republic be sixe or free! The Republican party had triumphed at the question was presented. Shall the Republic be slave or free! The Republican party had triumphed at the polls. The greatest man in our history was Preident-clock. The victors were appalled—they shrank from the great responsibility of success. In the presence of rebellion they hesitated—they offered to return the fruits of victory. Hoping to avert war, they were willing that slavery should become immortal. An amendment to the Constitution was proposed, to the effect that no subsequent amendment chould ever be made that in any subsequent amendment should ever be made that in any way should interfere with the right of man to steal

This, the most marvellous proposition ever submitted to a Congress of civilized men, received in the House an overwhelming majority, and the necessary two-thirds in the Sepate. The Republican party, in the mo-ment of its triumph, deserted every principle for which it had so gailantly contended, and with the trembling hands of fear idid its convictions on the alter of com

promise.

The Old Guard, numbering but sixty-five in the House, stood as firm as the 300 at Thermopylae. Thaddeus Stevens -as maliciously right as any other man was ever wrong--as miliciously right as any other man was ever wrongrefused to kneel. Owen Lovejoy, remembering his brother's noble blood, refused to surrender, and on the edge of
disunton, in the shadow of the Civil War, with the air filled
with sounds of dreadful preparation, while the Republican
party was retracing its steps, Roscee Cenking voted Ro.
This puts a wreath of glory on his tomb. From that vote
to the last moment of his life he was a champion of equal
rights, stanch and stalwart.

From that moment he stood in the front rank. He
never wavered and he never swerved. By his devotion to
principle—his courage, the splender of his diction—by his
varied and profound knowledge, his concientious devotion
to the great cause, and by his intellectual scope and grasp,

to the great cause, and by his intellectual scope and grasp, he won and held the admiration of his fellow men. Disasters in the field, reverses at the polls, did not and could not shake his courage or his faith. He knew the ghastiy meaning of defeat. He knew that the

The Earth Exhales Polses

To the air in localities where vegetation, rotted by freshets, is laid bare to the sun's rays by the retiring flood. Millions of square acres, in the vicinity of the great tributaries of the Mississippi and the Missouri in the South and Southwest, give forth this fever-laden, missmatte vapor, disseminating malarial postilence broadcast. Not only throughout the great West, but wherever on this only throughout the great West, but wherever on this continent fever and ague makes its periodic appearance—and what locality is wholly exempt from its—Hestetter's Stemach Bitters are the recognized defence, the most highly accredited and popular means of cure. Fever and ague, billous remittent, dumb ague and ague cake are eradicated by it. Nor is it less potent when used to remove constitution, liver complaint and dyspepsia, kidney troubles, nervousness and rheumatic aliments. Use it upon the first appearance of these troubles, and with persistence.

great ship that slavery sought to strand and wreck was freighted with the world's sublimest hope.

MR. CONKLING AND THE SLAVE. MR. CONKLING AND THE SLAVE.

He battied for a nation's life—for the rights of slaves—
the dignity of labor and the liberty of all. He guarded
with a father's care the rights of the hunted, the hated
and despised. He attacked the savage statutes of the recenstructed States with a torrent of invective, scorn and
execution. He was not satisfied until the freedman was
an American citizen, clothed with every civil right, until
the Constitution was his shield, until the ballot was his

and other lands will speak his name in reverence and love. Others wavered, but he stood firm; some were false, but he was proudly true—fearlessly faithful unto death.

He gladly, proudly grasped the hands of colored men who stood with him as makers of our laws, and treated them as equals and as friends. The cry of "social equality," coined and uttered by the cruel and the base, was to him the expression of a great and splendid truth. He knew that no man can be the equal of the one he robs—that the intelligent and unjust are not the superiors of the ignorant and honest—and he also felt, and proudly felt, that if he were not too great to reach the hand of help and recogni-

were not too great to reach the hand of help and recogni-tion to the slave, no ether Senator could rightfully refuse. We rise by raising others—and he who stoops above the fallen stands erect. Nothing can be grander than to saw the seeds of notic thoughts and virtuous deeds—to lib-erate the bodies and the souls of men—to carn the grateful homage of a race—and then, in life's last shadowy hour, to know and feel that the historian of Liberty will be comto know and reet that the historian of Liberty will be com-pelled to write your name. There are no words intense enough— with heart enough—to express my admiration for the great and gallaht souls who have in every age and every land upheld the right, and who have lived and died for freedom's

In our lives have been the grandest years that man has lived, that Time has measured by the flight of worlds. The history of that great party that let the oppressed go free-that lifted our Nation from the depths of savagory to freedom's cloudless heights, and tere with hely hands from every law she words that sanctified the cruelty of man, is the most glorious in the annals of our race. Never before was there such a moral exaltation—never a party with a purpose so pure and high. It was the embodied conscionce of a nation, the enthusiasm of a people guided by wiedom, the impersonation of justice; and the sublime jetery achieved loaded even the conquered with all the rights that freedom can bostow,

HIS CARDINAL VIRTUES.

Roscoe Conkling was an absolutely honest man. Hon sty is the oak around which all other virtues Without that they fall and grovelling die in weeds and dust. He believed that a nation should discharge its obligations. He knew that a promise could not be made often enough, or emphatic enough, to take the place of payment. He felt that the promise of the Government was the promise of every citizen-that a national obligation was a reonal debt, and that no possible combination and pictures could take the place of coin. He uttered the spleaded truth that " the higher obligations among men are not set down in writing signed and secled, but reside in honor." He knew that repudiation was the sacrifice of henor—the death of the national soul. He knew that without character, without integrity, there is no wealth, and that below poverty, below bankruptcy, is the rayless abyse of repudiation. He upheld the sacredness of contracts, of plighted national faith, and helped to save and keep the honor of his native land. This adds another urel to his brow. He was the ideal representative, faithful and incor-

ruptible. He believed that his constituents and try were entitled to the fruit of his experience, to his best and highest thought. No man ever held the stand-ard of responsibility higher than he. He voted according to his judgment, his conscience. He made no bargainshe neither bought nor sold.

To correct evils, abolish abuses and inaugurate reforms, he believed was not only the duty, but the privilege, of a legislator. He neither sold nor mortgaged himself. He was in Congress during the years of vast expenditure, of war and waste-when the credit of the nation was leaned to individuals—when claims were thick as leaves in June, when the amendment of a statute, the change of a single word, meant millions, and when empires were given to corporations. He steed at the summit of his power-peer of the greatest-a leader tried and trusted. He had the of the greatest—a leaser tried and tracted at a prince, the fortune of a peasant, and yet he never sworved. No corporation was great enough or rich enough to purchase him. His vote could not be bought for all the sun sees, or the close earth wombs, or the profound seas hide." His hand was never touched by any bribe, and on his soul there never was a sordid stain.

Poverty was his priceless crown.

Above his marvellous intellectual gifts-above all place he ever reached, above the ormine he refused, rises his integrity like some great mountain peak-and there it stands firm as the earth beneath, pure as the stars above. stands firm as the earth beneath, pure as the sairs above.

He was a great lawyer. He understood the framework, the anstomy, the foundations of law; was familiar with the great exceans and currents and tides of authority.

He knew the history of legislation—the principles that have been settled upon the fields of war. He knew the maxims—those crystallizations of common-sense, those

and-grenudes of argument. He was not a case lawyer-a decision index, or an echo; he was original, thoughtful and profound. He had breadth and scope, resource, learning, logic, and, above all,

He was painstaking and conscientious-anxious to know the facts-preparing for every attack, roady for every de-fence. He rested only when the end was reached. During stest he neither sent nor received a fleg of truce He was true to his clients-making their case his. Feeling responsibility, he listened patiently to details, and to his industry there were only limits of time and strength. He was a student of the Constitution. He knew boundaries of State and Federal jurisdiction, and no man was more familiar with those great decisions that are the

peaks and promonteries, the headlands and the beacons, of the law. He was an orator,-earnost, logical, intense and pletur He was an orator, earnest, logical, intense and picturesque. He laid the foundation with care, with accuracy and skill, and rose by "cold grodation and well-balanced form" from the corner-stone of statement to the domed conclusion. He filled the stage. He satisfied the cyc-the audience was his. Ho had that indefinable thing called presence. Tall, commanding, erecipable in speech, graceful in compliment, Titanle in description rich in limitariion, prediction of comparison services.

ample in speech, graceful in compliment, Titanic in de-numeriation, rich in linearration, prodigal of comparison and metaphor—and his seniences, measured and rhythmical, fell like music on the enraptured throug.

He abhorred the Pharisco, and loathed all conscientious fraud. He had a profound aversion for those who insist on putting base motives back of the good deeds of others. He were no mask. He knew his friends-his enemics

He had no patience with pretonce—with patriotic rea-sons for unmaniy acts. He did his work and bravely spoke

ACTIONS SPOKE LOUDER THAN WORDS. Sensitive to the last degree, he keenly felt the blows and stabs of the envious and obscure-of the smallest, of the weakest-bue the greatest could not drive him from conviction's field. He would not stoop to ask or give an explanation. He left his words and deeds to justify

He held in light esteem a friend who heard with halfbelieving ears the slander of a foe. He walked a highway of his own, and kept the company of his self-respect. He would not turn aside to avoid a foe-to greet or guin a

In his nature there was no compromise. To him there To his nature there was no compromise. To han taken were but two paths—the right and wrong. He was maligned, misrepresented and misunderstood—but he would not answer. He knew that character speaks louder far than any words. He was as silent then as he is now and his silence, better than any form of speech, refuted every charge.

He was an American-proud of his country, that was and ever will be proud of him. He did not find perfection only in other lands. He did not grow small and shrunken, withered and apologetic, in the presence of those erpon whom greatness had been thrust by chance. He could not be overswed by dukes or lords, not flattered into vertebrateless subserviency by the patronizing smiles of kings. In the midst of conventionalities he had the feel-ing of suffocation. He believed in the royalty of man, in sovereignty of the eltiren, and in the matchless great ness of this Ropublic.

He was of the classic mould—a figure from the antique

world. He had the pose of the great statues—the pride and bearing of the intellectual Greek, of the conquering Roman, and he stood in the wide free air as though withhis veins there flowed the blood of a hundred kings.

And as he lived he died. Proudly he entered the dark.

ness-or the dawn-that we call death. Unshrinkingly he passed beyond the horizon, beyond the twilight's purple ails, beyond the utmost reach of human harm or help-te that vast realm of sileuce or of jey where the innumera-ble dwell, and he has left with us his wealth of thought and deed-the memory of a brave, imperious, honest man, who bowed alone to death.

THE WILL OF ROSCOE CONKLING. Utlea, S. Y., May 9 .- The will of Roscoe Conkling was offered for probate before Surrogate Bliss to-day. The text of it is as follows:

The text of it is as ionows:

1. Roscoe Conkling, of Utica, N. Y., do make, publish and declare my last will and testament as follows:

1 give, devise and bequeath to my wife, Julia, and to her heirs and assigns forever all my property and estate, whether real, personal or mixed, and I constitute and appoint my said wife sole executrix of this will. In testimony whereof I herete sign my name this 21st day of June, A. D., 1867.

ROSCOE CONKLING.

The will is witnessed by Ellis H. Roberts and C. H. UNDER A DEADLY SHOWER OF ROCK.

John Leber, of Union Hill, N. J., drove up Pulton-st., echawken, yesterday. As he passed the quarry about if way up the hill a binst was ared and fragments of rock fell about him. One piece weighing fully 100 pounds struck the horse, killing it outright. Another struck the wagon, completely demolishing it, while Leber was struck by a number of the flying rocks, acrously injuring him about the heaf and face. He fell unconscious to the atreet, and it was at first thought that he was killed. He came to, however.

The auction prices for old styles of Farniture are higher than Gos. C. Fiint Ca's (14th-st.) for new styles.

MR. FULLER'S NOMINATION.

EFFECT OF EXPOSING HIS WAR RECORD. DEMOCRATIC SENATORS SOMEWHAT PLEASED-THE SENATE GOING SLOW IN THE MATTER.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, May 9.—The publication in THE TRIBUNE of Melville W. Fuller's record in the Illinois " Peace Legislature" has created something of a sensation among those who were first to ap plaud the President's choice. Among Democratic Senators, however, it must be confessed that the record as published in THE TRIBUNE is perused with something like satisfaction. It was the Sen-ate which the President wished to snub, and succeeded in snubbing. The advocacy of Mr. Gray was persistent and almost peremptory. Not one of the Democratic Senators recommended Fuller; not one of them knew that he was to be appointed not one of them is now enthusiastic over him The moving spirits in the appointment were the two Republican Senators from Illinois, Messrs. Cullom and Farwell. How far their recommenda tion of Mr. Fuller has committed them to vote for his confirmation remains to be seen. The President evidently has thrown the responsibility of Mr. Fuller's confirmation upon their shoulders.
So far as can be learned, Democratic Senators

are not by any means as unanimous in their support of this nomination as the President might wish. There are a great many mutterings of discontent, and if the nomination should remain pending for a little while longer it is not by any means unlikely that a few Democratic Senators might pluck up courage enough to vote against this candidate selected by Republican Senators. The statement so frequently made within the

last twenty-four hours that the nomination of Mr. Fuller was referred by the Judiciary Committee to a sub-committee is incorrect. Neither is tee to a sub-committee is incorrect. Neither is it true that charges have been filed against him, though a number of letters have been received by Mr. Edmunds, chairman of the committee, remonstrating in a general way against the appointment of so unknown a man as Mr. Fuller to the high office of Chief Justice of the United States. No significance whatever attaches to the apparent delay on the part of the Judiciary Committee in dealing with the nomination. For obvious reasons the committee proceeds with greater care than in the case of a United States Marshal, or even a District-Attorney, but the statement that there is any disposition on the part of members of th; committee to postpone consideration on purely party grounds is as untrue as malicious. There is a feeling among a limited number of Ropublican Senators than no harm would befal any one in case the nomination were deferred until after election, but what good is to be accomplished by such a course does not appear.

The fact that Mr. Fuller was a Copperhead during the war is not denied even by his stoutest friends. It is not a more assertion, but based upon incontrovertible facts recorded in the official journal of the State Legislature. It is idle for Mugwumps and Administration Democrats and their organs to refer to these facts as fabrications or the vaporings of party spirit and spite. To what extent the Senate may take into consideration the fact of Mr. Fuller's Copperhead leanings in determining his fitness for the Chief Justiceship remeins to be seen.

To judge from present appearances, that unsavory record of Mr. Fuller's will have but little influence with the Senate. It nevertheless remains true that a large portion of the loyal people of the North will look with regret, not to say distrust, upon the elevation of a Copperhead to the highest judicial office in the land. One Senator who has thus far been very warm in his praises of Mr. Fuller, on reading his record in The Tribune, it true that charges have been filed against him.

who has thus far been very warm in his praises of Mr. Fuller, on reading his record in The Tribune, exclaimed:

exclaimed:

"Hang it! I thought he, at least, was all right;
but whenever you strike a Democrat you strike
a nuisance."

He probably voices the sentiment of a large
number of his Republican colleagues.

SENATE DOORS TO BE CLOSED. ADVERSE REPORTS ON THE MOTIONS TO DISCUSS

THE PISHERIES TREATY IN PUBLIC. WASHINGTON, May 9 (Special) .- As has been indicated in these dispatches for the last few weeks, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations refuses to advise the consideration of the Fisheries Treaty with open doors. The committee reported the Riddleberger resolution adversely to-day, and reported likewise unfavorably on Mr. Hear's reselution, which was more conservative and looked only to a report of the debate by an official stenographer, who should be sworn to secrecy, and the publication of such parts of the debate as the Senate in its wisdom saw fit to make public. Both resolutions were placed on the calendar, which is nerely a matter of form, as the result of the vote of the Senate on both is a foregone conclusion. Democratic Senators, who have all along been boasting about the Treaty and saying that if it were discussed in open session its merits could be ully set forth and the Sceretary of State vindicated, have suddenly taken another tack, and are now the most pronounced against an open discussion of the Treaty.

It is doubtful, if the Riddleberger resolution comes to a vote, whether a baker's dozen can be secured in its favor. It is doubtful even if the Senate will discuss the resolution in open session. Mr. Edwards is sure to object to it, for one, and he needs only a second to close the doors. This second he can socure at any time in the person of either Mr. Hawley, or "Pan-Electric" Harris.

Mr. Morgan gave notice that he would offer to-morrow a substitute for Mr. Hoar's resolution providing for admission to the Senate Chamber while the treaty is being discussed of Mr. Murphy, the official reporter of the Senate, and three assistants, to be appointed by the president pro tempore of the Senate, who, after being duly sworn and made executive officers of the Senate, shall make a report of the proceedings and debate on the Fisheries Treaty, such reports to be printed in confidence from day to day, for the use of the Senate, and to be filed in the secret archives of the Senate, subject to its order. The difference between this resolution and that offered by Mr. Hoar amounts to as much as that between tweedle-dum and tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee. Neither has a chance, probably, of passing. comes to a vote, whether a baker's dozen can be

TARIFF DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE. MEMBERS FROM BOTH SIDES DEBATE THE QUESTION

-THE BORAX INDUSTRY. Washington, May 9 .- When the House went into Committee of the Whole to-day, Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois, in the chair, on the Tariff bill, Mr. MORROW, of California, concluded his speech in opposition to th bill, addressing himself more especially to the free lumber clause of the measure. He stated that the placing of lumber on the free list would ruin this manefacture by bringing it into competition with the man ufacture of British Columbia, where the labor was per formed by Chinamen. He also declared that the rafsin industry of California would be destroyed if the duty on raisins was reduced as was proposed by the bill one half cent per pound. Passing to a consideration of the borax interests, he referred to the rapid growth of the industry since a tariff had been placed on borax in 1883. The domestic product had increased from 5,600,000 pounds in 1883 to 10,800,000 pounds in 1887, while the price, owing to home competition, had declined from 25 cents a pound to 6 1-2 cents per pound The pending bill proposed to place borax on the free list; and the effect of this proposition was that the great firm of William T. Coleman had been compelled to suspend. Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, reviewed at length the tariff history of the country, and denied that the Democratic party had ever favored Protection

Mr. HOUK, of Tennesisce, said that the pending bill would put out every furnace, close up every marble quarry and destroy every coal interest in that State Mr. WISE, of Virginia, commented upon the evils which would be the necessary result of a further con-tinuation of a high taxation which filled the Treasury with money drained from the channels of trade and

for the sake of Protection.

Mr. COGSWELL, of Massachusetts, said in reply WOODBURN'S reference to Secretary Endicott's connection with the Cobden Club, on Saturday, that

connection with the Cobden Club, on Saturday, that Secretary Endicott had never been a member of the Cobden Club. It was another Endicott.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Ohio, denounced the Democratic party as a free-trade party, but qualified that donunciation by declaring that there was scarcely a Democrat on the other side, avowed Free Trader though he might be, who was not a solfish Procectionist.

Mr. HOUTELLE, of Maine, quoted several sathorities in support of the declaration made by him on Saturday, that Garfield had repudiated a membership in the Cobden Club. In reference to the statement that Murat Haistead was a member of the club, Mr. HOUTELLE read a letter from that gentleman, 62-plaining how he happened to be an honorary member of the club.

Mr. BYNUM, of Indiana, cited authorities to show that Garfield had been elected a member of the Cobtact Carfield had been elected a member of the Cob-

Siberia! See Kennans first illustrated.
paper in the May Century



The Best Nutritive Tonic aired Digestion, Malnutrition in Convale Pulmonary, and Throat Diseases. A SOVEREIGN REMEDY For the Weak and Debilitated.

indersed by all Physicians throughout the Civilized
World.
PROF. PIETRA SANTA, OF PARIS. PROF. PIETRA SANTA, OF PARIS, the world renowned specialist on pulmonary diseases, in his work published in Paris, speaks of the JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT as follows:

"I can highly recommend this pleasant remedy in restoring weakened digestion. As a large number of patients lack the necessary power to digest soild food, and would through the use of stimulants be merely excited and weakened, therefore I regard it of immonae value to the Practitioner to bring to his sid a piensant remedy like the GENUINE JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, which will act, not only as a tonic, but as a matricitive as well, and which is less exciting than wise as a stimulant.

JOHANN HOFF. New-York, No. 6 Barclay St. Beware of Frandulent Imitations.—The GENUINE has the signature of "Johann Heff" on the neck, and comes in flat squatty bottles with a German label thereon. TAKE NO OTHER.

den Club and had accepted the membership. The

*SENATE PASSES THE COPYRIGHT BILL OPPOSITION TO THE MEASURE NOT GREAT-THE VOTE 35 TO 10.

Washington, May 9 (Special).—The Senate to-day re-sumed consideration of the International Copyright bill, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Jones, of Arkansas.to strike out the second section, which (among other things) prevents the importation of copyrighted books. The vote on the amendment was: yeas, 11; nays, 25; no quorum voting. The amendment was

Mr. Vance offered an amendment to the fourth se tion by inserting the proviso that newspapers, mage zines and periodicals shall not be entitled to copyright. He said that the effect of the bill would necessarily be to enhance the price of knowledge to all the people of this country, as the law did now in Great Britain; and the object of his amendment was, at least, to socure cheap literature for the people in the shape of magazines, newspapers and periodicals.

The amendment was rejected—yeas, 12; nays, 28.

Mr. Teller moved to add a new section limiting the existence of the act to five years. Rejected. Mr. Blair said that while he would vote for the bill

he would have preferred one providing simply for a royalty on the sales in this country of books of foreign Mr. Saulsbury gave the reasons why he would vote against the bill. It would prevent newspapers and

magazines from republishing articles of interest and magazines from republishing articles of interest and bringing them within the knowledge of the great mass of the people who could not afford to have libraries. He thought that the existing copyright law was carried too far; and he mentioned the fact of Mr. Biair having copyrighted his Educational bill.

Mr. Hiair resented this allusion and said that while he paid his bills for printing that bill, he received nothing in exchange. That was hard enough on him, he thought, without being insulted in addition.

Mr. Saulsbury disclaimed any idea of giving offence. The bill was then passed—yeas, 35; nays, 10. Those voting nay were Senators Berry, Call, Eustis, Jones, of Arkansas; Pugh, Ransom, Reagan, Saulsbury, Vance and Walthall.

MR. HATCH'S DEATH ACCIDENTAL AN AUTOPSY BY THE DEPUTY-CORONER. RUMORS THAT THE DEAD MAN WAS THE VICTIM OF A BLACKMAILING SCHEME.

Whatever may be the result of the inquest in the case of Nathaniel W. T. Hatch, it is now considered almost certain that his death was accidental; still, the Scoffelds are held responsible for it by those who are investigating it. Mr. Hatch, they say, would not Deputy Coroner Jenkins held an autopsy on the body last night. He found that death had resulted

from a compound fracture of the skull on the right side at the top. There was a contusion on the right shoulder and a slight abrasion on the right hand. The discoloration under the right eye, which looked as if it were the effect of a blow, was caused by the effusion of blood from the skull fracture, which extended to the orbit of that eye. Rumor had it yesterday that Mr. Hatch was enticed into the house to be made the victim of a well-laid plan of blackmail. No sooner had the news of what had happened spread

abroad than people were found who were willing as ready to relate Mrs. Scoffeld's extraordinary and romantic history. The first information regarding her antecedents was derived from a letter sent to Coroner Levy from the St. James's Hotel. The writer, who did not sign his name, called the coroner "Friend Levy" however and Mr. Levy thought that he recognized him. This unknown correspondent brands Mrs. Sco-field as an amprincipled adventuress, who has had no better object in life than to enrich herself at the expense of her victims, who have invariably been men won by her personal attractions. The letter also stated that before she married Scoffeld she let furnished rooms in a house in West Twenty-eighth-st., and that several well-known men about town could throw light.
on her life. Mrs. Twitchell, the well-known advocate of woman's rights, supplemented the anonymous letter in a statement to the coroner, which entirely substan tiated the writer's accusations and hints. In an interview with a "Tribune" reporter, Mrs. Twitchell stated as her theory of the case that Mrs. Scoffeld had enticed Mr. Hatch into her house to persuade him to a financial support of a certain company. D. C. Ferris, who claim to relationship has turned out to be groundless, is the owner of the New-York State right to the company. Mrs. Scoffeld is said to be a hanger on of Mr Ferris, and has been especially friendly to him and scalous in his interests when he has had money or a scheme that looked as if it would pay. Mrs. Scoffeld had a remerkable career in California, where as Mrs. Libby Stowell, she had a constant ring of admirers, few of whom, according to her accusers, escaped unfleeced.

In the office of W. T. Hatch & Son, business was going on as usual yesterday. Mr. Hatch's brothers were there during most of the day. One of them told the reporter that the firm's business relations with Mrs. Schofield had always been pleasant, and he seemed somewhat surprised to hear that ugly stories of blackmail game were in circulation. The funeral will take place to-day at Mr. Hatch's home, No. 36 West Fifty-third-st. Several representatives from the Stock Exchange will attend it. The household is peculiarly deserving of sympathy at the

posent time. There are three widows there, two of them ill with preumonia, and the third prestrated by the wee of her terrible bereavement. Clerks in the Bureau of Vital Statistics yesterds; looked up the record of Scotield's marriage on August 13, 1854. The ceptificate states that Charles W. Scofield was fifty years of age, a native of Stamford, and an held was fifty years of age, a native of Stamford, and an agent, residing at No. 213 West Thirty-fourth-st., and that he had been married once before. The bride gave her name as Lilliun E. Stowell and her age as inventy-eight years. It was also stated that she was born in England, and that her father's name was James F, Aussin. She admitted having been married once before. The names of the witnesses of the marriage were not given.

Wives and Daughters.

You have often seen them with pale faces, poor appe tite, head and back ache, symptoms common to the sex. Fathers and mothers, lose no time in securing Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y.

A CRATEFUL WOMAN. Mrs. J. H. Gilea, of Everett, Pa., says: I authered for many years from Kidney and Gravel troubles. Besides I took other complaints common to my sex. No physicians of medicines at home did me any good. I finally began using Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made in Rondous, N. Y. A few words tell the result. I am a happy and perfectly well woman once more. Thanks to Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remody.

Dr. D. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy Rondout, N. Y. Price, 41; 6 for 65.